Exhibit A

McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms

Fifth Edition

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On the cover: Photomicrograph of crystals of vitamin B_1.
(*Dennis Kunkel, University of Hawaii*)

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length of the vessel to pass the object is measured, and the speed can then be computed. { ˈdəch·mənz ˈläg }

Dutch metal [MET] An alloy of 80% copper and 20% zinc that is ductile, is easily drawn, and takes a high polish; used for low-priced jewelry. { ˈdəch ˌmed·əl }

Dutch process [CHEM ENG] A process for making white lead; metallic lead is placed in vessels containing a dilute acetic acid, and the vessels are stacked in bark or manure. [FOOD ENG] A chocolate manufacturing process in which cocoa nibs are treated with alkali to neutralize the natural acids present and to enhance color. { ˈdəch ˌpräs·əs }

duty classification of a relay [ELEC] Expression of the frequency with which the relay may be required to operate without exceeding prescribed limitations. { ˈdüd·ē ˌklas·ə·fə,kā·shən əv ə ˈrē,lā }

duty cycle [COMMUN] The product of the pulse duration and pulse frequency of a pulse carrier, equal to the time per second that pulse power is applied. Also known as duty factor. [ELECTR] *See* duty ratio. [ENG] **1.** The time intervals devoted to starting, running, stopping, and idling when a device is used for intermittent duty. **2.** The ratio of working time to total time for an intermittently operating device, usually expressed as a percent. Also known as duty factor. [MET] The percentage of time that current flows in equipment over a specific period during electric resistance welding. [NUCLEO] The fraction of time during which a pulsed accelerator beam is on target, usually expressed as a percent. Also known as duty factor. { ˈdüd·ē ˌsī·kəl }

duty cyclometer [ENG] Test meter which gives direct reading of duty cycle. { ˈdüd·ē sīˈkläm·əd·ər }

duty factor *See* duty cycle. { ˈdüd·ē ˌfak·tər }

duty of water [HYD] The total volume of irrigation water required to mature a particular type of crop, including consumptive use, evaporation and seepage from ditches and canals, and the water eventually returned to streams by percolation and surface runoff. { ˈdüd·ē əv ˈwȯd·ər }

duty ratio [ELECTR] In a pulse radar or similar system, the ratio of average to peak pulse power. Also known as duty cycle. { ˈdüd·ē ˌrā·shō }

DUV *See* data under voice.

duvetyn [TEXT] A twill fabric with a napped velvety surface which obscures the weave. { ˈdü·və·tən }

D value [NAV] The difference between pressure altitude and absolute altitude, as determined at a given time in flight, expressed algebraically; the absolute altitude is always minuend. Also known as D sounding. { ˈdē ˌval·yü }

D variometer *See* declination variometer. { ˈdē ˌver·ēˈäm·əd·ər }

Dvorak keyboard [ENG] A keyboard whose layout is altered from that of the standard qwerty keyboard to speed up typing; more of the frequently used keys are on the home row. { dəˈvȯrˌak ˈkē,bȯrd }

dwarf [BIOL] Being an atypically small form or variety of something. [MED] An abnormally small individual; especially one whose bodily proportions are altered. { dwȯrf }

dwarf Cepheids [ASTRON] A class of pulsating variable stars with periods of less than 6 hours and spectral type A or F; similar to δ Scuti stars but sometimes distinguished from them by the slightly larger amplitudes of their light curves. Also known as AI Velorum stars. { ˈdwȯrf ˈsef·ē·ədz }

dwarf disease [PL PATH] A virus disease marked by the inhibition of fruit production: common in plum trees. { ˈdwȯrf di,zēz }

dwarf galaxy [ASTRON] An elliptical galaxy with low mass and low luminosity, having at most a few tens of millions of stars. { ˈdwȯrf ˈgal·ik·sē }

dwarfism [MED] Underdevelopment of the body due to surgical removal of the pituitary gland or hyposecretion of growth hormone. { ˈdwȯr,fiz·əm }

dwarf mouse unit [BIOL] A unit for the standardization of somatotropin. { ˈdwȯrf ˈmaùs ˌyü·nət }

dwarf novae [ASTRON] A class of irregular variable stars which undergo rapid increases in brightness of several magnitudes at semiperiodic intervals, and then decrease more slowly to the normal minimum; they may be divided into U Geminorum stars and Z Camelopardalis stars. { ˈdwȯrf ˈnō,vī }

dwarf spheroidal galaxy [ASTRON] One of the smallest and faintest of the dwarf galaxies, with an effective radius of 200–1000 parsecs and an absolute visual magnitude bet and −13. { ˈdwȯrf sfirˈȯid·əl ˈgal·ik·sē }

dwarf star [ASTRON] A star that typically has surfac ature of 5730 K, radius of 428,000 miles (690,000 kil mass of 2×10^{33} grams, and luminosity of 4×10^{3} second. Also known as main sequence star. { ˈdwȯr

dwell [DES ENG] That part of a cam that allows follower to remain at maximum lift for a period [ELEC] The number of degrees through which the c cam rotates from the time that the contact points cl time that they open again. Also known as dwell ang A pause in the application of pressure to a mold. { c

dwell angle *See* dwell. { ˈdwel ˌaŋ·gəl }

dwey *See* dwigh. { dwā }

dwigh [METEOROL] In Newfoundland, a sudden snow storm. Also known as dwey; dwoy. { dwī }

Dwight-Lloyd machine [MIN ENG] A continuou machine in which the feed is moved on articulated pl by chains in conveyor-belt fashion. { ˈdwīt ˈlȯid m

Dwight-Lloyd process [MIN ENG] Blast roastin currents being drawn downward through the ore. { ˌpräs·əs }

DWL *See* design waterline.

dwoy *See* dwigh. { dwȯi }

dwt *See* deadweight tonnage; pennyweight.

Dwyka tillite [GEOL] A glacial Permian deposit th spread in South Africa. { dəˈvīk·ə ˈti,līt }

DX *See* distance reception.

DX coil *See* direct-expansion coil. { ˈdēˈeks ˌkȯil }

Dy *See* dysprosium.

dyad [CYTOL] Either of the two pair of chromatic by separation of a tetrad during the first meio [MATH] An abstract object which is a pair of vect given order on which certain operations are defined.

dyadic expansion [MATH] The representation c in the binary number system. { dīˈad·ik ikˈspan·ch

dyadic operation [MATH] An operation that ha operands. { dīˈad·ik ˌäp·əˈrā·shən }

dyadic processor [COMPUT SCI] A type of mu that includes two processors which operate under c same copy of the operating system. { dīˈad·ik ˈprā

dyadic rational [MATH] A fraction whose deno power of 2. { dīˈad·ik ˈrash·ən·əl }

dye [CHEM] A colored substance which imparts permanent color to other materials. Also known { dī }

dyecrete process [ENG] A process of adding color to concrete with organic dyes. { ˈdī,krēt ˌpr

dyeing [CHEM ENG] The application of col agents to material, usually fibrous or film, in orde degree of color permanence demanded by the proje { ˈdī·iŋ }

dyeing assistant [CHEM] Material such as so added to a dye bath to control or promote the actio dye. { ˈdī·iŋ əˌsis·tənt }

dye laser [OPTICS] A type of tunable laser in wh material is a dye such as acridine red or esculin, w molecules, and laser action takes place between th and ground electronic states, each of which comp vibrational-rotational continuum. { ˈdī ˌlā·zər }

dye penetrant [MET] A dye-containing liquid tecting cracks or other surface defects in nonmagn { ˈdī ˈpen·ə·trənt }

dye polymer recording [COMPUT SCI] An opti technique in which dyed plastic layers are used as medium. { ˈdī ˈpäl·ə·mər riˈkȯrd·iŋ }

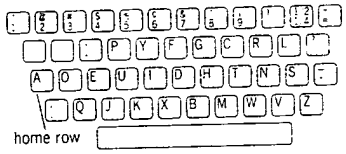
dye-retarding agent [MATER] Materials that de of dye absorption, preventing rapid exhaustion { ˈdī riˌtärd·iŋ ˌā·jənt }

dyestuff *See* dye. { ˈdīˌstəf }

dye toning [GRAPHICS] The process whereby developing image is altered by changing the color and then placing the film in a suitable dye solutio iŋ }

dynamic address translator [COMPUT SCI] A vice used in a virtual memory system to automat a virtual address inquiry in terms of segment number within the segment, and position of th

DVORAK KEYBOARD



Layout of the Dvorak keyboard. (*After A. Freedman, The Computer Glossary, 4th ed., 1989*)